

Being so thrilled and excited in the last minute of decision he forgot or didn't take time to write to Peter M. and tell him of the change in arrangements, and his decision to go to America. It took six weeks to cross the ocean and by the time Peter M. received a letter back from his folks some twelve to fifteen weeks later, he was very bitter toward the Mormon people. He had decided that the Mormons had kidnapped his people, not hearing from them in such a long time. All the letters and Missionary visits to him would not change his mind, he would have no more to do with the Mormons. He kept the carpenter business and the family belongings and stayed in Switzerland.

They were three months crossing the plains, to reach Salt Lake City, September 22, 1861. He walked all the way in those little Sunday shoes and they lasted the whole long trip. Of course, he took them off to wade through the streams and helped to carry others across.

When they reached Salt Lake City, flour was selling for twenty-five dollars a hundred pounds and wheat for eight dollars a bushel. That was hard for them, having left all their earthly possessions in Switzerland. They made their home in Cottonwood, where they helped to build up that place for a time—then President Brigham Young called them to help settle and build Midway, Utah.

Peter Galli was a skilled carpenter, cabinet builder—he made many tables, chairs, chests, and cupboards with fancy trimmings. Also made fancy trimmings with which to decorate and beautify the homes he built. He used wooden pegs for nails in his work. He made thousands of combs he sold to the stores and friends.

Peter Galli loved the church and did all he could to help build up the church and Kingdom of God. He was a High Priest and did a great deal of temple work in the old Endowment House, many times walking to Salt Lake from Midway to do that work. He was a ward teacher until his death. He was helping to build the old German Hall in Midway where he caught a very bad cold that turned into pneumonia and caused his death.

### DR. JOHN GERBER

Dr. John Gerber was born September 8, 1796 in Schangnau, Bern, Switzerland, a



son of John and Susannah Indermuehle Gerber.

He first married Magdeline Haug and she and her baby died in childbirth May 22, 1826 and were buried in Bahama Island near West Africa. He next married Maria Elizabeth Wagner on October 17, 1827, and she also died in childbirth December 15, 1828. In Sierra-Leone, West Africa, he married Johanna Elenora Sessing on January 8, 1830. She and a baby Fredrick died September 12, 1842. His last wife was Anna Maria Ackert, whom he married in St. Louis in 1843. She was born May 11, 1824 near Lake Zurich, Switzerland.

Dr. Gerber died in Midway, November 22, 1870. Anna Maria Gerber died February 11, 1912 at Maeser, Uintah County, at the home of a daughter.

Dr. John Gerber was a pioneer of 1854. His parents were well educated and of the so-called Swiss upper class.

He received an excellent education in his youth, and early in life developed a love for the spiritual, and prepared for the ministry. He attended the University of Bern, and at the age of twenty-three was admitted to the local Lutheran Missionary School at Basel. For three years he engaged in theological training preparatory for the ministry; also busied himself in the study of Hebrew, Greek, and Latin receiving special recognition for his mastery of the same. He was accomplished in French, English, and his native tongue—German. He studied medicine and surgery in France which was required of all who aspired to the missionary labor.

On the 13th of January 1822, at the Collegiate Church at Stuttgart, he received from his most distinguished prelate Dr. Flatt the ordination of the Protestant Lutheran Church and thereafter entered the services of the English Bishporical Missionary Society of London. From London he was sent as a

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medicine, and did whatever additional work he could to provide a living for his family. In 1861 they moved to Provo Valley, locating at the Upper Settlement. They were among the original settlers of the area. Here they established their first permanent home in Utah filing on an eighty-acre tract of land. The father with the help of his son, Louis, built a log room near a spring of good water, and together with the help of the older children proceeded to cultivate his acreage raising wheat, potatoes, and other garden vegetables. He also practiced medicine, receiving produce in exchange for his services. Their two youngest children were born at Mound City; Sarah Elisabeth June 2, 1861, and Emily Adelia (Watkins) October 12, 1864.

In June 1867, Dr. Gerber leased his property at Mound City, and moved his family to Salt Lake City, where he devoted his entire time to the practice of medicine, and succeeded very well. In Salt Lake City he was a member of the School of the Prophets. In September, 1870 the Gerbers returned to Mound City. Late in October Dr. Gerber was taken seriously ill and steadily grew worse, until he died November 22, 1870. A few weeks before his death he called his family to his bedside and gave each one counsel, and reproof where he felt it was needed, and then gave his father's blessing to his children in turn as to age, and included all grandchildren who were present.

"Before his death, he gave one of the strongest testimonies of the truth of the Latter-day work, that man can express with words, which point he wished me (John Huber) to be particular not to omit. The above the Doctor told me before he died and desired me to report to the News. Few men have departed this life more peaceably than he did." (Deseret News, December 1, 1870)

Dr. Gerber was buried in the Upper Settlement cemetery on the foothills northwest of Midway. A pioneer memorial has been erected in Midway as a tribute to Dr. Gerber and all those buried in the old cemetery.

After her husband's death, Anna Maria struggled with poor health, but after about 1873 was able to take on work as a midwife to support the family. She became very proficient in her work and was called to many parts of the valley to assist in births or in any form of sickness. She was even called upon to care for sick animals.

One wintry night a knock came on the door, and she opened it to find a nervous, expectant father. "Come quick, Mother Gerber, my wife is having a baby," he exclaimed. Then he was so excited that he jumped on his buckboard and drove off into the night, leaving Anna Maria to walk three miles through the snow.

She took an active part in Relief Society, and served as nurse and midwife for more than 25 years, usually receiving only produce as compensation.

During the latter years of her life she lived at the homes of some of her children. She lacked three months of being 88 at the time of her death.

Dr. Gerber and his second wife had one living child, Mrs. Owen (Maria Sussana Wilhemia) Cole.

The children of Dr. Gerber and his third wife include:

John, Louis and Fredrick.

The children of Dr. John and Anna Maria Gerber were:

Julia Carolina died as a child  
Mrs. Ira (Julia Jemeyma) Jacob  
Mrs. Joseph (Hellena Elenora) Jacob  
Anna Poulana died as a child  
Benjamin Ulrich died as a child  
Moroni married Emily Jane Jacob  
Mrs. Isaac (Mary Matilda) Jacob  
Sarah Elizabeth died as a child  
Mrs. Arthur (Emily Adelia) Watkins.

### JOHN T. GERBER

John Theophilus Gerber, pioneer of 1854, born April 7, 1837, Basel, Green County, Ohio, son of Dr. John and Johanna Eleonora Sessing Gerber. He was baptized a member of the Latter-day Saints Church in April 1854, and came to Utah with his father and other members of the family, arriving in Great Salt Lake Valley October 6, 1854. After a short stay the Gerber family traveled to the southern part of the state, while young John T. remained in the city, and went to work for President Brigham Young.

Six years later he received a call to serve as a missionary in Switzerland, his father's native land. He left in the early autumn of 1860, and after nearly four years service was released. During his return trip home he married Anna Mary Rupp, August 28, 1864, and he with his bride came to Utah in Captain Wm. Hyde's ox train, arriving in the Valley October 26, 1864.